DISTURBANCES AT CHIRIQUI.

# Prospect of Another Revolution in Peru.

The steamer Ocean Queen, Captain Connor, from aspinwall April 1, arrived at this port yesterday. The following is the treasure list of the Ocean

COLOMBIA.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

The Coming Conflict Between Church and Presumption of the Hierarchy-Another Revolution on the Isthmus-Destruc-

I am in possession of letters and papers from Bo-gath with dates up to the 17th of March, and shall

First about Congress. The liberal majority has had a new addition in the three Senators and three Repre-

sentatives from this State of Panama. On the 1st of

for President of the Union and Judges of the Supreme Court. General Santos Gutierrez was de-clared to be duly elected as President. To-day (1st of

April) he is to take charge of his office. It is very

likely that the appointment of substitutes of the Ex-ecutive, to be made by Congress, will fall on Santos

Among the bills before the Senate I notice princi-pally one about "public order" and several on public credit, which led to very long and tedious debates,

but without making any progress.

The House of Representatives has been more active. Among other bills advanced to different

stages I mention one authorizing the Executive to

enter into negotiations with the Pope, through the

The newly elected President of the State of Boya-ca, A. Currea, had not yet entered upon his duties,

March Congress made a canvass of the State votes

give a short extract of the news.

If it is true that "coming events cast their shadows ore," the present conduct of the Roman Catholic clergy in several States of this Union indicates a ce struggle between the civil and ecclesiastical rovernments, which will be accompanied by a sad rdation of the moral and material progress of the untry, and may lead to very serious results. The mportance of the matter induces me to enter a little ore minutely into the details of recent developnents, to which I have already briefly alluded in m ast. Ever since the overthrow of Mosquera, whose impolitic as well as unjust proceedings against the Church did not a little contribute to his fall, a reaction has set in which bids fair to carry things to the opposite extreme, and has al-ready converted the Roman Catholic clergy into the aggressors. New instructions appear to have been received from Rome, and the bishops and priests who suffered under Mosquera's senseless peron are evidently bent upon taking reveng on ne administration which followed that crazy dictator. The first bold champion of the ecclesia milierts who stepped into the ring was the Bishop of Pasto, Dr. Garcia Tejada, a man of energy, who has ad to suffer persecution and banishment from Moswards the end of last year, he issued a circular to e clergy of his diocese, in which he set forth that all sales of church property and redemptions of plous ortgages on private property are null and void, ac-rding to the decrees of the Council of Trent and e buils of the actual Pope; that all persons engaged those proceedings are under the ban of the surch, and that only he himself can redeem the This extraordinary and very bitterly written letter,

property.

This extraordinary and very bitterly written letter, which vlolates in the grossest manner the constitution and laws about mortmain, was communicated to the national executive by the local authorities. The President, General Acosta, comprehending the importance of the matter, at once laid it before Congress, in a message which was dated the 20th of Pebruary. Acosta states that it was supposed the clergy would be satisfied by the friendly and conciliatory spirit of Congress snown in 1867 by the abolition of cormer oppressive laws against the Church; but instead of that some members of the clergy persisted in showing their bitter hatred of the fundamental principles of the constitution. He begs Congress to pass a law which explicitly provides for the submission of the clergy to the laws of the country, and for the punishment of those who prove refractory. The message is accompanied by a copy of the above menioned circular and by a letter from the highest civil authority in the northern division of the State of Boyaca, in which it is stated that the priests in that section have openly defied the laws, disregarded the authorities and meddled with politics.

On the 25th the Attorney General addressed to the House of Representatives a long statement of his egal opinion about the case of the Bishop of Pasto, if which he clearly proved that the latter had violated the constitution and was therefore liable to pinishment, but that he could not act as accuser in the part of the country, because there was no especial law providing for such cases, and the criminal code was not applicable them. He prayed that congress would take imediate action in the matter. Although my dates rom Bogotá reach to the last of February, I do not erceive that Congress up to that time had done anyang. I only notice one bill, brought in by a member on Guadinamarca, proposing a settlement of the finculties by an arrangement with the government of the State of Bolivar about certain church property

through the Arconsnop. The Bisnop of Carlangens is now engaged in a dispute with the government of the State of Bolivar about certain church property which he claims, to be delivered up to him with repairs, and together with the rent which the governments.

Not alone the civil authorities, however, are at present the object of the priestly ire, for we have recently witnessed in the State of Panama a spiteful hostility of the Bishop against Masonry. Bishop Vazquez is in general a man of apparent tolerance, a proof of which is that he paid a visit to the new Episcopalian ciergyman on his arrivat. But in the instance I mention now he has either shown his former natred of Masonry or an inexplicable personal rancer against a private individual. Dr. Manuel Morro, of whom I have spoken on previous occasions, died on the 2th; the hishop several days before his death refused to give him the last sacrament because he was a blason. Afterwards he offered to reient, if Morro would renounce Masonry, an offer which the latter family rejected. The hishop then ordered that no priest should assist him in his death struggle, nor any religious ceremony be performed over the body. This resolution has caused general indignation. Some months ago when Mr. de fa Espriella died in Carthagena, the Bishop of that diocese himself conducted the ceremonies of the funeral at the church, but after their conclusion the Masons took possession of the body and burled it in their fashion. In the case of Morro, the Hishop of Panama acted certainly very imprudently, whatever may have been his molives; for the Masonic funeral provided by the futernity was more solemn and more largely attended than it would have been under different circum stances. Not alone the civil authorities, however, are at pres

lives; for the Masonic funeral provided by the fulernity was more solenin and more largely attended than it would have been under different circum stances.

In regard to other political matters in the interior there is very little to report in this letter. Congress is rather lax in the despatch of business; one day there were neither the President nor any of the Vice-presidents of the House of Representatives present. The bill providing for the payment by the national government to the several States of all expenses incurred during the time and for the purpose of overthrowing Mosquera's administration had been passed in both houses by a two-thirds vote over the veto of the President. The bill had been laying over from the session of last year. The House of Representatives has only recognized three out of the five members sent by the State of Panama, because the numbers sent by the State of Panama, because the number of its inhabitants only entities it to three.

The people on the Isthmus had lived in hopes of enjoying for some time undisturbed peace, at least lil the elections for President took place. These hopes have, however, been rudely dispelled by the intelligence which the American steamer Montito brought us on the 23th from Chiriqué. The steamer was to leave David on the 23th, but the proprietor received information that a revolution would break out on the 22d at noon and that his steamer might perhaps be seized. He therefore quickly left a few hours before. As far as it is known from the reports that have been received by the government the rebeinon is headed by a Colonel Nepomuceno Herrera, a country man and cousin of the late President Olarie, who is said to have had the intention to favor the former's election as President at the end of his own proceeded at once to prepare for his order and proceeded at once to prepare for his order and proceeded at once to prepare for his order and proceeded at once to prepare for his order and proceeded at once to prepare for his order and proceeded at once to pre

other great fire has filled the inhabitants of

120 to 130 pounds each) had, up to the 18th inst., been

os resided many years in Costa Rica, will shortly ublish a correct map of that country, with the as-

these steamers are not such as to make an opposition lucrative.

The principal article of export from Salvador used to be indigo; but, although this product is still cultivated in increasing quantities, another bids fair to become the most important one. This is sugar, which principally goes to San Francisco and Panama, in both of which places it finds a ready market. There are at present at work no fewer than nine steam sugar machines, forty-five worked by water power, more than one hundred worked by oxen and horses, and innumerable old "trapiches," rude concerns, used by the lower classes.

Guatemala, which is in certain respects a little behind the age, although materially progressing at a rapid rate, was the other day startled by the receipt of news from England in twelve days, in the following roundabout manner:—The Golden City on her last trip to this port passed the harbor of San José near enough to leave some papers of the date when she left San Francisco, and these papers contained telegraphic news from Europe up to the previous day.

## ECUADOR.

SMECUL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD. Outbreaks at Chimborazo-Deplorable State of the Finances-Heavy Rains.

GUAYAQUIL, March 27, 1868. Several outbreaks of a local character have taken place in the province of Chimborazo, but after a short struggle, resulting in the killing of a few people, the military have succeeded in re-establish-ing order. The cause of these revolts, the most seious of which took place at Guano,on Ash Wednesday, when the Bishop in person had to interfere, is the heavy taxation and the fear of the new law of conscription, which will come into operation on the 1st of June, and probably give rise to some more

list of June, and probably give rise to some more disturbances.

The finances of the country are in a deplorable state and commerce is completely ruined. The wise-acres in the last Congress refused to admit the notes of the Bank of Ecuador in the public treasuries, in consequence of which the bank refused to carry out a former agreement, according to which that institution was to have loaned to the government half a million of dollars, at nine per cent, for the purpose of redeeming the paper money. The same stupidity of the legislators was shown in the Senate, the majority of which angust body rejected a till passed by the House of Representatives for the settlement of the claims of English bondholders.

The affair at Ambato continues to be the topic of angry newspaper discussion and the subject of a protracted judicial investigation.

Very heavy rains have failen within the last few days. The sanitary condition of this place and the surrounding districts is still very unsatisfactory, it is hoped that the yellow fever will disappear after the change into the dry season, which takes place shortly after the equinox.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD. State of the Country-Dangers of Another

active. Among other bills advanced to different stages I mention one authorizing the Executive to enter into negotiations with the Pope, through the Archbishop of Bogotá, for the settlement of the difficulty between the Church and the State, and another disapproving the treaty concluded by S. Palau with the government of Venezuela. But the most interesting debates took place on the 6th and 7th uit. In regard to the interference of the national government in the affairs of Tolima. On the former day it was known that the President had despatched a certain Chavez with two hundred and fifty men for Tolima, and the Secretary of State, Mr. Martin, was asked about this by one of the honorable members. He tried to stitle discussion by the remark that those soldiers had only been sent to recover some arms belonging to the nation which were scattered between Bogoti and the frontier of Tolima. But this did not satisfy the House, the discussion became hot, and when the clock struck four there was still a good deal to be said about the matter. Next day the debate was taken up again and at last a resolution agreed upon to request the government to reconsider the order given to those troops. Mr. Martin got on his legs again and in a very unparliamentary speech abused the conservative party as the root of all political evil, as revolutionists, conspirators, &c. President Acosta went even further than that. In a message sent in on the 9th, in answer to the above request, he says the latter is entirely superfluous, because the government has aiready taken the matter into mature consideration, and not only that, but it is imprudent and unconstitutional, as the House has no right to make such requests! In one word, he gives the honorable members a scolding as if they were schoolboys. The Representatives pocketed the insult, and there it appears the matter dropped. The Executive will not fall to take advantage of their victory. In another quarter the newly reunited liberal party of Gutterrez-Acosta-Salgar has been veue and signess Tucker's Expedition—General News. LIMA, March 22, 186 The popular opinion in Peru is now that we shall be again gratified with the spectacle of another revolu or novel, but that it will merely be another proof of the consistency of Peruvian ideas and the incom in my correspondence, the number of candidates for the Presidency now in the field is immense. All of these candidates have their paid writers, who laud their patrons to the skies, and the papers are filled patriots. Colonel Balta represents the military and Dr. Ureta the civil power. The contest will take The newly elected President of the State of Boyaca, A. Currea, had not yet entered upon his duties, and it was thought that he would only take charge of the Presidency for a short time, leaving F. Perez, the second substitute, in his place. The latter is said to be an honest man.

Mosquera and his followers are busily engaged in undermining the tranquillity of the country. One of their most successful moves was the amalgamation of their chief men—E. Salgar, L. Ruiz, Rojas Garrido, &c.—with the decent fraction of the liberal party, over which they will soon dominate. At the same time Mosquera continues writing proclamations as "Constitutional President," which are handed round among his admirers. The last production of this kind is dated Lima, March 19, and in it the "Graud General" promises to be back soon among his faithful Colombians. Secret agents are at work on the Ishamus and the other States on the Atlantic coast spreading rumors and spinning intrigues. Two of these, both aides-de-camp of Mosquera, have been trying their best to cause an outbreak in the State of Boilwar, where several dangerous elements are accumulated. There are, first, the party of Herrera and other revolutionists from Magdalena. They have their headquarters at Farranquilla. Then there is the party of Gonzales, Carazo and Mendoza Lianos, the "blood and plunder" party, who are dissatisfied with the present moderate administration of Boiwar. A general uneasiness is felt in that State, kept up by faises alarms, and cansing a complete standstill of business.

Things appear to be taking the same turn on the Isthmas. Something is feared, but nobody knows what. About the revolution in Chiriqui fothing further is known; the return of the Montigo with the peace commissioners is anxiously expected. In order to be prepared the government fitted up the steamer Bolivar, and san learly all the swallable troops on board. The Boilvar is ready for sea, and will convey the forces down to sona or some other point in veraguas or Chiriqui, if the Expected n coup d'état; for although the present ruler of Peru, General Canseco, has published his programme of not meddling with political affairs, it is generally believed that election day, the 1st of April next, will see the forces of the government fighting under him as dictator. There is no doubt that confusion will reign supreme at the elections, and it is thought that the present government will assume longer power by declaring the elections illegal and null and void. Great anxiety exists upon this point, and fears are openly expressed that trouble is inevitable. The town of Chiclayo, the theatre of the revolu-

tionary success in the North, has just now given a proof that its rebellious spirit did not vanish with Prado's fall. General Guilerrez was sent by the where several diagrees elements are necessary and an experiment of the came, where several diagrees are set by the control of the came, where several diagrees are set by the control of the came, and cannot a complete mandeling of diagrees are the party of the came, and cannot a complete mandeling of diagrees are the party of the came, and cannot a complete mandeling of diagrees are the party of the came, and cannot a complete mandeling of diagrees are the party of the came, and cannot a complete mandeling of diagrees are the party of the came, and cannot a complete mandeling of diagrees are the party of the came, and cannot a complete mandeling of diagrees are the party of the came, and cannot a complete mandeling of diagrees are the party of the came, and cannot a complete mandeling of diagrees are the party of the came, and cannot a complete mandeling of diagrees are the party of the came, and cannot a complete mandeling of diagrees are the party of the came and the color and the authorities here to bring to Lima all of the cannon,

seen, and only the co-operation of the authorities in Lima is needed to open its treasures to the world. Tucker, made Admiral of the Peruvian fleet by Prado, has a well armed and equipped party, and has under his command several scientific men of ability. The report which will be made by him will doubtless be highly interesting, but the magnitude of the undertaking will delay its conclusion and publication for a year at least.

Meanwhile the police organization has become very meffective, and robberies murders, &c., are frequent. On the 8th inst. a ver terrible murder took place at the estate of Do Juan Terry, about six miles from Lima. Fourteen men penetrated into the room where he was dining, and compelled him to deliver up the money and valuables which he had at hand, and after having plundered the house, dragged him to an adjacent field and there crueily murdered him. His wife, with her two little children, had fied on the appearance of the robbers, and now lies at the point of death from the severity of the shock. This is but one of the many instances of atrocities committed every week in the vicinity of this city. No death penalty is allowed in Peru, and these malefactors, if taken, are placed in the penitentiary and wait patiently for the approach of a revolution, in which they take part, being freed to swell the ranks of the army. They go not, as a general thing, have to wait long.

The mixed Indian and hegro race of this country is resentially cruel, and after the death of an enemy or victim seem to derive a peculiar satisfaction in manging and cutting the body. The present Minister of Justice, General La Fuente, deciares that he will shoot these particular ruflums; four of them have already been taken. The General has a capital reputation in that line, as once, during his term as President, he used to shoot murderers, traitors, &c., with great liberahity before breakfast.

The yellow fever is still continuing its ravages and the authorities are very actively engaged in burying the dead. No care has be

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

Yellow Fever and Cholera Ships-Silver mors of Cabinet Changes. VALPARAISO, March 10, 1988.

The few items of news since the despatch of the last mail may be briefly disposed of.

Several ships have been put in quarantine on their arrival at this port—the Maximilian L, from Guayaquil, where yellow fever was raging at the time of her departure, and the Idelette and Frithcof from Buenos Ayres, in consequence of the cholera at the

By the Chilean war steamer Aranco, which ar rived here the day before yesterday from the Straits of Magellan, it is reported that the colonists at Punta Arenas were well satisfied. She brings, among other carriosities, a perfectly wild Patagoniau girl, pur-chased for a bag of biscults. The excitement about the discovery of silver at Huasco continues. Over sixty mines have already

The fears about the loss of the wheat crop in the south are fully sustained. At last accounts the heavy rains still continued. The export of wheat from this port for Europe is very brisk. A large number of vessels are now loading. The returns of the Custom House for the last month amount to \$503,000—quite a

Vessels are now loading. The returns of the Custom House for the last month amount to \$503,000—quite a respectable sum.

The building of the new Custom House deposits, with wharves, &c., engages a good deal of public attention. A large number of workmen will find lucrative employment, and as much as possible of the materials is being made in the country. The bricks will probably be made at Lota, where an excelent article is manufactured.

No successor has yet been appointed to the late Bishop of La Serena, as the chapter of the diocese failed to agree in the choice. The Archbishop will have to decide the matter, and he will probably appoint J. M. Orrego, a very orthodox Catholic.

In the gun manufactory of Limache the old guns are being converted into rifled artillery on the system of the French guns recently received by the government. The official organ announces the expected arrival of a large quantity of Chassepot muskets for the Chilean army.

Rumors about a change of the Cabinet are constantly circulated by the opposition, but deserve no credit. The Minister of Justice and Ecclesiastical Matters, J. Blest Gana, has withdrawn from Santiago temporarily on account of bad health. His place will be filled by Federin Errazuriz, the almighty War Minister.

JAMAICA.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

The Admiralty have some intention of put the whole town of Port Royal and convertin a mayal depot and a watering place for

The conduct of Sir Cutlen Eardley, Bart., and his meairceration for bigamy have had an injurious effect upon the ignorant here. They think that if a baronet can have two wives nobody should biame them for doing so, and if Sir Cullen Eardley can go to the Penitentiary it is no disgrace for them to be there; for he is a better and a bigger man than they are.

The American schooner E. A. De Hart, which left this port on Saturday for Baracoa, put back to Port Royal on Tuesday in distress. While off the Morant Light she was overtaken by a gale of wind and lost her foretopsail and traveller. On arrival the Captain immediately applied to Commodore McCintook for assistance. She will probably proceed to sea to-morrow.

Light she was overtaken by a gale of wind and lost her foretopaal and traveller. On arrival the Captain immediately applied to Commodore McCintoco for assistance. She will probably proceed to sea tomorrow.

The transport steamer Cleopatra arrived this morning from.Fortsmouth, last Barbadoes, with troops; she had a splendid run, and the troops were well and in excellent spirits.

We understand that an attempt is being made, by the direction of government, to introduce on a large scale the cultivation of the tea plant in this island. By the packet before last between six and seven hundred young tea plants were imported from the royal gardens at Kew. They all arrived in a healthy condition and were immediately sent to the Cinchona plantation at sheldon; and we are glad to learn that, under the careful management of Mr. Robert frompson, our experienced bland botanist, they are alive and dourishing, and give promising proof that the climate in which they are now placed is in every way suited to their growth. We have already the common variety of the China tea plant at Cold Spring plantation growing wild, but the present introduction is the more valuable Assam tea plant.

The Governor has been so pleased with the conduct of the black and colored inhabitants that he has appointed several to possitions of trust and emolument in the new island revenue service.

Ex.President and Mme, Geffrard were entertained at dinner by the Governor at King's House. On the latin of April next the Governor at King's House. On the latin of April next the Governor at King's House. On the latin of April next the Governor at King's House. On the latin of April next the Governor at King's House. On the latin of April next the Governor at King's House. On the latin of April next the Governor at King's House. On the latin of April next the Governor at King's House. On the latin of April next the Governor at King's House. On the latin of April next the Governor at King's House. On the latin of April next the Governor at King's House. On the lat vessels now offering. Gin remains at sa. ed. for cases and 12s. for fasks and,14s. for cases of 15 fasks. Herrings—Sales in cargo are quoted at 24s. for roe shore; 22s. for spit, and 24s. for Newboundtand. Hamedamerican at 11d.; no Irish in market. Land—Last sale at sd., with an upward tendency, on account of last reports from America. Lumber—Pitch pine very dull; no sales white pine. Mackerel sold at 3cs. in cargo. Oil—Kerosene sells at 2s. ed. per gallon in tins; Coccanut offers freely at 3s.; Cod unsatable, but is heid nominally at 3s. Pork—Market exceedingly bare, last sale at 9s. Rice—Rangoon 18s., and Ballam 29s. Rum—Sales at 2s. ed. per gallon for proof, iss. in bond. Salmon plentiful; prices realized on cargo 72s. a 76s. for No. 1. Salf—Fine sold at 7s., but large quantities have been parted with at 6s. ed.; Coarse realizes 7s. 3d. a 7s. ed. Soup—Sales made at 18s., and 18s. for 60-20 and 6s-20. Sugar—Sales are quoted at 14s. a 16s. for dark to medium, and 17. 6d. a 18s. for fair dull on a account of small farmers coming to market, and pushed off at 12s. a 16s. Tobacco—Nothing done in leaf; Cavendish sold 10 kd. in bond. Tongues—Ox tongues are scarce and not in demand.

Exchange on London, ninety days, one per cent. premium; sixty days, one and three-quarters per cent. do; thirty days, two and a quarter per cent.

premium; sixty days, one and three-quariers per cent. do.; thirty days, two and a quarter per cent. do.; seven days, sums under £50, two and a half per 'cent. do.

The following is a statement of receipts and dis-

The following is a statement of receipts and disbursements for ten years in Jamaica:—

\*Fear.\*\* Revenue, Expentive, Surplus, Deficicy.

1857-58. £259,906 £240,024 £18,82 £18,506

1859-50. 305,220 £98,973 7,147 —

1800-61. 316,916 £99,812 16,984

1861-62. 341,883 853,951 — 12,068

1862-63. 348,945 361,988 — 13,943

1863-64. 336,383 366,426 — 20,043

1863-66. 327,359 895,597 — 68,238

1863-67. 338,814 874,926 — 41,112 Total.....£3,196,913 £3,358,139 £43,113 £204,339 1866-67 is inclusive of £12,025 loan for immigration

purposes.

The expenditures are, exclusive of £234,000 expenditure from loans for which appropriated, and exclusive of £20,000, immigration moneys, paid in London, and including £16,000 debentures paid off.

GOOD FRIDAY.

iic, Episcopalian and Lutheran houses of throughout the city, and of course throug country. The closing day of the Lent seaso ning with Ash Wednesday and symbolizing row and the passion, the occas

O day of pentionee ! O day of mouraing!

the most singularly impressive of all ecclesiasted in the afternoon.

AT ST. ALBANS, one of the representative parishes of a certain only growth of Episcopacy in this country, the eccasion was also colebrated with a peculiar grandeur of point and ritual. Here it was literally sable, sable everywhere, from sanctuary railings, lecters, saint, faidstool, pulpit and siter to candetabra and to gothe windows, one of which was entirely curtained with black cloth, within which was foided a purpocross. The Rev. Fathers Morrill and Norse officiated, the former delivering the discourse.

THE CELERATION IN JERSEY CITT.

The churches in Jersey City were well attended yesterday in spite of the inclement weather. At the Catholic churches the services were very impressive, The clusters of wax lights which blazed on the altanded of the country of the sermon on the public of the country of the country of the sermon on the prescher held that Carist suffered for us a corrows." There was a breathless silence during the delivery of the sermon, suggesting the delivery of the sermon of all other festivals of the Church. The interior decorations are dispensed with on this day; the subject is one of pensive meditation to Christians, and from the pulps in more comprehensive than the loftest effort of the orator, "Oh, all ye that pass by the way, stated and see if there be any sorrow like to my serror."